



MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 7, 1904.

A LAST word to the voters. Why should we vote for Alton B. Parker? Because the issues of this election are imperialist, commercialism and militarism. What does imperialism mean? The holding in perpetuity of any amount of territory in any part of the world which we can purchase or conquer, without regard to the wishes of its inhabitants, whom we must either treat as subjects or allow to govern us perhaps by making their territories States. What does commercialism mean? The taxing of all the people for the support of monopolies which are rapidly reducing our merchants and mechanics to a practical slavery by breaking up their businesses and thus forcing them to take subordinate positions under them at whatever salaries they choose to give; the alternative being starvation. What is militarism? The means by which the other two can be carried out. The first will give the President, with a congress to back him, or without it if he chooses to violate the constitution, absolute power over our subjects, and over us too if he calls out the army to enforce his orders, when reinforced by the National Guard, the direction of which will be taken from the States. The second will, by promoting and the watering of stock, make themselves even richer than they are and having married their children to European nobles, will be able in their grandchildren to provide a ready-made nobility. The third, officered by men who believe in "caste" and are ready to sacrifice the liberty of "the lower classes" for their own advancement, will have no scruple in supporting a President who will be really an emperor, just as the Romans who allowed Caesar to be killed lest he should become a king, readily accepted Augustus as their "imperator," a title meaning no more than commander-in-chief and to which they were accustomed. All this may appear to many as impossible, but almost every republic which ever existed has fallen and most of them in the way we have shown, why not ours. Did the southern people ever imagine that the North would violently set aside the constitution, abolish slavery and make the negroes voters? Yet it happened, despite a magnificent resistance. Recent events have shown that there are many thousands of people among us who consider the Declaration of Independence "a bundle of contradictions" and the constitution an out-of-date instrument which our country has quite outgrown. Alton B. Parker is a man of calm judgment and judicial mind who will do nothing hastily or rashly, but will, on all occasions, obey the constitution and laws; a safe man who will plunge us into no war; a wise man who will know how to abate the evils which afflict us, and a just man who will wrong no one. Let us give him then our votes.

THE SPEECH of Judge Parker in Brooklyn, Saturday night, in which he answered the letter of President Roosevelt replying to the charges that the big corporations were being compelled to furnish the republican campaign fund and in return were in a position to ask for favors from the dominant party in power, is considered by all unbiased men a complete answer to the Roosevelt letter, and all such men think that the President, instead of proceeding to refute the charges preferred, merely attempted a plea of justification, and this in language so intemperate and unbridled as to make the conviction all the stronger that the allegations as to the campaign fund are true. Judge Parker reiterated statements that had been made throughout the canvass to the effect that the trusts had agreed to finance the republican campaign, and no sane man, democrat or republican, believes to the contrary. Over a week ago Mr. Taggart offered to open the democratic campaign books to the public if Mr. Cortelyou would open his. The challenge was not accepted, and for the best of reason, for it had been the "proofs" would have been furnished which the republicans say they demand.

MR. EDGAR ALLAN, JR., one of the republican candidates for Congress in the Richmond district, says he will expose the "office holding trust" if he has to die for it. Interesting developments may be expected.

ON THE eve of the presidential election both sides are claiming that they will win. Well, the agony will be over in twenty-four hours.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 7.

MR. ROOSEVELT has been so erratic in acts, so strenuous in expression, and so prolific in imagination and writing that it is believed by many that for self-conceit he is the most conspicuous exemplar of that fault in his own or former generations. His unquestioned ability and intelligence have not proved a buttress against vanity and egotism as they usually do in cases of men truly great. Having sneered at every President from Washington to Lincoln, criticised in harsh terms the generals on each side in the "war between the States," compared the cowboys of the ranches with the mechanics and artisans of the city to the discredit of the latter, it was supposed that those who wished to be let alone in the faith of their fathers, and to be allowed to believe in the efficacy of visits to chosen shrines, would escape the thrusts and sarcasms of the doughty President. Such, however, is not the case. Careful examinations have been made of Mr. Roosevelt's works, and each day adds something to call attention to the man's mental make-up. During the campaign of 1896 Mr. Roosevelt made this statement, and it is published in the Review of Reviews of September, 1896, and republished in the authorized edition of Roosevelt's works, printed by the Review of Reviews Company in the volume entitled "American Ideals" (page 163). Speaking of Mr. Sewall, the democratic candidate for the vice presidency, Mr. Roosevelt wrote:

But it happens that he (Sewall) believes in free silver, just as other very respectable men believe in spirit-rapping or the faith cure or Buddhism or pilgrimages to Lourdes or the foot of a graveyard rabbit.

Just such sarcastic words can be found in any book which is the work of Mr. Roosevelt's brain and hand. It is generally known that there is a church built over the famous grotto at Lourdes, which was consecrated in the presence of 35 cardinals and other great dignitaries of the Roman Catholic church. To the Catholic world generally the place is sacred, and the belief of many in the efficacy of pilgrimages thither is

profound. The fact that Mr. Roosevelt classes this faith with the Buddhist idolatry and the fetish which the ignorant plantation negro makes of the hind foot of a rabbit killed in a graveyard affords an instructive idea of the republican candidate.

THE people of the country will tomorrow choose between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Parker as to which shall be President. If the democrats make the effort they can win, despite the odds against them—the whole power of the administration, boodle, brag and bluster, McKinley's majority over Bryan in the country at large was not tremendous and figures show that by the change of a few thousand votes in a comparatively few States the general result would have been reversed. So far as known all the Bryan men are now for Parker; thousands of gold democrats who voted for McKinley or for Palmer are now back in the party fold; while thousands of conservative republicans who fear or dislike Mr. Roosevelt will vote against him or not vote at all. To meet this condition the republicans will use to the limit all the power and patronage at their command and will spend money galore. It therefore behooves every democrat and every man having the true interest of the country at heart to be on his guard tomorrow and make every exertion to defeat that party, with Mr. Roosevelt at its head, which is setting at defiance the old safe and sane policies of this government inaugurated by its founders and is making rapid strides toward an autocracy.

THE airship contest at the World's Fair in St. Louis for the \$100,000 prize begins today.

Rev. Dr. Jas. L. Bryan, died in Cambridge, Md., yesterday in the 83 year of his age. Dr. Bryan served as a lieutenant in the Mexican war, having been a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington.

The democratic National Committee yesterday issued a statement in New York estimating the size of the republican campaign fund at \$5,000,000 and stating that indications point to at least 270 electoral votes for Judge Parker.

Edward Howard, a pattern-maker of Detroit Mich., was shot and instantly killed yesterday by his son Arthur. Howard was assaulting his wife and daughter because they would not give him money with which to buy liquor. Howard was an Englishman.

Joseph Capple, a hotel keeper, of Chaucery, Westchester county, N. Y., after saving his aged mother and father and three children from their burning hotel, lost his own life early yesterday morning by rushing into the flames when he learned that his wife had not escaped. The bodies of Capple and his wife were found later in the cellar, lying side by side, burned almost beyond recognition.

The American evangelists, Torrey and Alexander, opened a three-months revival in Liverpool yesterday in a building that had been specially erected for the purpose, with a seating capacity of 12,000, and which is called Tournament Hall. Twenty thousand people attended the opening meeting. The choir numbers 3,500, and there are 800 trained workers. The whole city is stirred, and Mr. Torrey believes that Great Britain is on the eve of a great religious awakening.

As the Washington and New York express train, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington railroad, was approaching Havre de Grace, Md., yesterday evening two masked men gained entrance to the express car by picking the lock from the front platform of the car. One had a revolver, and the other a shotgun. They ordered the express messenger to throw up his hands, but instead of doing so he reached up and pulled the whistle cord for the engineer to stop. The train was stopped at once. The two men left the car as soon as they noticed the train slowing up. As they fled they fired at the messenger, but the shot went wild.

which is supposed to be a non-de guerre, was accused of importing jewels into this country without properly declaring them. The jewels were confiscated by the Treasury Department.

Chief Justice Fuller announced today that the Supreme Court next Monday would take a recess until November 28. An atmosphere of calm seemed to surround the White House this morning in decided contrast to the excitement that prevailed last week. The only caller of importance during the forenoon was Secretary Morton, who dropped in to give the President his impressions of the Highlandtown, Md., meeting he addressed on Saturday night. The President, it is understood, has been in high spirits since Saturday night when, he claims, Judge Parker failed to produce the proofs of republican corruption that the democrats had asserted would be forthcoming.

The Supreme Court of the United States today denied the application of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for a writ of the certiorari, the object of which was to limit the amount of the damages that could be recorded by the relatives of the passengers and crew who were drowned when the steamer Rio de Janeiro was lost.

News of the Day.

The airship contest at the World's Fair in St. Louis for the \$100,000 prize begins today.

Rear Admiral William C. Wise, a native of Virginia, will be retired under the age limit tomorrow.

Chairman Cortelyou of the republican national committee on Saturday gave out a statement explaining that his campaign funds have come voluntarily from individual contributors.

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The New York Times yesterday morning printed a statement from former President Grover Cleveland in reference to Mr. Roosevelt's defense of Mr. Cortelyou regarding the charge that the trusts have financed the republicans during the present campaign. Mr. Cleveland made the statement by request, and after having given a summary of Mr. Cortelyou's political history, in which he gives him all due, he says: "It is in my belief most unfortunate that when Mr. Cortelyou again assumes Cabinet duties, as it seems to be conceded he will after the election, he will be given the place not in illustration of civil service reform, but in payment of the work performed, and to say the least of it, the most suspicious partisan service."

Virginia News.

Miss Rebecca McCormac, of Winchester died yesterday after a long illness, aged 72 years.

George Atkinson, a well known business man of Richmond, died Saturday night, at an advanced age.

Miss Fannie Slaughter, of Fredericksburg, sister of the late Judge Montgomery Slaughter, died Friday after a long illness. She is survived by one sister.

Miss Bessie S. Rosser, after a month's illness, died Saturday at the residence of her brother-in-law, Rev. C. C. Calvert, of Upperville. She was a niece of General Thos. L. Rosser.

At Heathsville, Saturday Richard Callis, about fifteen years of age, the son of Mrs. A. J. Douglass, married Mrs. Alice Courtney, the divorced wife of the boy's step-father.

Fire which broke out in Boittott's furniture house, in Richmond yesterday evening threatened the destruction of a number of business stores, but was gotten under control after doing \$5,000 damage.

Surgeon General Rixey and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who had been the guests in Warrenton of Dr. J. C. Wise, medical inspector, United States Navy, since Thursday, returned to Washington last night from a hunting trip.

THE McCUE CASE. As stated in the Gazette, Saturday J. Samuel McCue, of Charlottesville, was that morning convicted of murder in the first degree for murdering his wife, Fannie M. McCue. The prisoner's counsel made a motion to set aside the verdict, and argument on the motion will be heard next Wednesday.

Commonwealth's Attorney Gilmer, in an hour's address, gave a powerful lesson to the State's side of the case. The jury was soon in the juryroom, its members at prayer for guidance in the discharge of their duty.

In the courtroom the feeling was tense, the anxiety great. There was fear among many that the jury would not agree, a circumstance looked forward to as extremely unfortunate in view of the strong belief that the ex-Mayor was guilty of the murder of his wife.

While waiting the announcement of the verdict McCue was nervous, although he suppressed most of the manifestations of uneasiness. He rested his head on his aunt's shoulder, but was silent. A moment later he was sitting bolt upright, udding himself. A little later he took from his pocket a testament which he read for a time and then handed the little volume to Constable Jeffries, calling his attention to St. John, xiv. 13-14: "And whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that I will do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son. If ye shall ask anything in my name I will do it."

He then took the hand of his child—trail little Ruby.

In a remarkably short time the jury returned with its verdict, which the prisoner heard standing. Outwardly, the prisoner was calm.

No so his 10-year-old daughter, who had been kept in court through all the trying days. She and her brothers sobbed in their terrible grief. The brothers of the convicted man, the women relatives who sat near him and men and women throughout the building gave way to tears.

The prisoner's attorneys requested, and were granted, a half hour for conference. At the end of that time they returned and said, through Mr. Coleman:

"If your honor please, on behalf of the accused, we submit these motions to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial, upon the following grounds:

"First—Because the verdict is contrary to law and evidence.

"Second—Error of court during progress of the trial as to evidence and question.

"Third—Misdirection of the court in the matter of instructions.

"Fourth—Refusal of court to give certain instructions asked for by the accused.

"We shall also ask that the verdict be set aside because the jury was permitted to read newspapers; also because the court refused to discharge the jury in view of the statement made yesterday by Captain Woods with respect to his refusing a retrial."

Judge Morris said that he would give the attorneys all the time they desired to argue their motion, and Wednesday next was finally fixed upon as the time Judge Morris forthwith examined the jurors under oath, as to whether they had read the newspapers and been influenced in their verdict by anything that they had read. Some of the jurors had not read at all. One had read a part of the speech of Mr. Lee for the defense, one had examined a few of the questions reported of a cross-examination, but all declared that they had in no measure whatever been influenced by what they had seen.

The jury was then dismissed and the judge ordered the prisoner remanded to jail. Then for the first time his emotion got the better of him as he took leave of his children, brothers and relatives. Juror John Traylor, of Richmond, who was looking upon the pathetic scene, his eyes filled with tears, went over to the grief-stricken group, bent on consoling them as far as consolation was possible at such a time. He shook hands with the McCue brothers and the women relatives standing by, caressed William McCue, kissed little Ruby and finally came to the convicted man, to whom he offered his hand. McCue took the hand, but said:

"You have done me a great injustice, for I am innocent."

"That rests with you," replied Mr. Traylor. "I have done my duty as I saw it."

The prisoner wept bitterly. Dr. George L. Petrie, the prisoner's pastor, and Dr. John B. Turpin, pastor of the First Baptist Church, stood near. As the little group, headed by McCue, started to leave the courtroom these ministers stepped forward and shook hands with the prisoner. Dr. Petrie then walked before the prisoner and the little procession, which wended its way through the courtyard, where hundreds had gathered to see McCue go from the hall of justice to his cell. With the ex-Mayor were Jailer Martin, City Sergeant Rogers, several policemen, three of the McCue brothers, W. O. Durrette, a cousin, and William and Harry McCue. The prisoner still had his nerve with him. He wore the look of a hunted animal determined to die game. Down High street marched the little party. Under the shadow of the jail the final parting for the day took place, which the prisoner bore with composure. McCue turned to Sergeant Rogers and asked that his little boy, Harry, be allowed to go into the prison with him.

"Would to God I could grant your request," said Mr. Rogers, "but I cannot, I must refuse you."

The prisoner calmly shook hands with his friends, kissed little Harry and William, and, turning, passed through the heavy iron gate to the prison.

McCue carries upward of \$70,000 life insurance. Insurance men are discussing the liability of companies in the event of McCue's execution.

When a deputy at the jail Saturday examined ex-Mayor McCue upon the latter's return to the cell the convicted man evidently divined his purpose, saying: "There is no need to search me. I am not going to commit suicide and I am not going to be hanged." The prisoner still exhibits that remarkable courage which he has shown all along.

On the application of assistant District Attorney Rand, Judge Vernon M. Davis, in New York, this morning, fixed November 15 as the date for the commencement of the trial of Nan Patterson, charged with the murder of "Caesar" Young, a bookmaker. Miss Patterson was in the courtroom for about one minute. She looked happy and was seemingly confident of the final outcome.

JUDGE PARKER'S REPLY.

Judge Parker spoke in Brooklyn Saturday night and made answer to President Roosevelt's signed statement, denying that the republican trusts have contributed to the campaign fund.

Judge Parker said in part. The purpose of my address is to call attention to the fact that in his strangely belated reply to my speech twelve days ago, the President has not met the issue created since the platforms were adopted namely: Can the trusts purchase the election? What results may follow from his address the campaign fund cannot be interfered with. It has been raised. * * *

"Some of the enterprises which have unduly thrived through favoritism and which have been permitted by statute, to indirectly levy tribute upon the people have in the course of time become so rich and strong that they can do on contribute vast sums when it is made clear that it will be an advantage to them, and they contribute upon the promise, direct or implied, that they shall be permitted to continue to tax the people for their own benefit. Upon such promise contributions have been not infrequently made in such large measure as to induce and procure colonization, repealing and bribery in doubtful States. * * *

"Whether there were real difficulties between these great powers and the administration, difficulties which have since been settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, or whether there were no difficulties to be compromised and adjusted, their action being but a play to deceive the voters, the fact remains that the trusts are not now opposed to the continuance of the present administration. On the contrary it is common knowledge that they have determined to furnish such a sum of money to the republican national committee as it is hoped will secure the 'floaters' in the doubtful States for the republican ticket. Such an attempt constitutes both a menace and a challenge to every patriotic and law-abiding person in this country, a challenge which ought to be settled now whether the 'floaters' and illegal combinations can together control an election in this country. Such a contest means on one side vast sums of money, and every man with an itching. It ought to array every honest, independent and patriotic citizen on the other side."

"The President does not deny these contributions now. This is what he says: 'That contributions have been made to the republican committee, as contributions made to the democratic committee is not the question at issue. Mr. Parker's assertion is in effect that such contributions have been made for improper motives either in consequence of the act or in consequence of improper promises, direct or indirect, on the part of the recipients.'

"That is the only paragraph in President Roosevelt's statement which touches either directly or indirectly on the question as to whether the trusts have made contributions to the republican campaign fund. It is almost in terms an admission that the trusts have contributed to the republican funds. In coupling the democratic campaign fund with the republican campaign fund, the President attempted to so associate the two, that a denial of his assertion could not be made without implicating the democratic committee. He is in a position to know what contributions have been made to the republican national committee by the trusts and if there had been no trust contributions, he could have easily said so. He did not say so. He cannot say so. He has waited until the closing hour of the campaign to make easier the pretense of an answer. But is not an answer. It is a confession with a plea in avoidance addressed to a kindly and generous people."

"If there was any doubt of the source of this great campaign fund, it is no longer a matter of suspicion, for Mr. Elihu Root, the former Secretary of War, frankly admitted last night that trusts and corporations were heavy contributors. He denied only that the total amounts thus acquired or utilized was as large as in previous years. Moreover, the republican candidate himself denies, only that definite immunity from prosecution has been promised trusts for their assistance. He declares that he is merely to give them a square deal, and the terms may be interpreted not by the laws of the land, but by himself. It is plain that when a "square deal" between the government of the United States and the contributing trusts really is the beneficiary of the generosity of the latter must either recognize their service or confess himself guilty of base ingratitude."

Continuing, Judge Parker said: "I requested the democratic national campaign managers, Mr. President, that they should not receive, directly or indirectly, from any trust, money for campaign purposes. I notified them that I proposed, if elected, to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that great office unhampered by any obligation to interests or to men. I said to them: I would rather be defeated than to be lacerated in the effort to accomplish reforms that are sorely needed. And I am advised by them that my request has been scrupulously respected."

Suicide in Jail.

Lewisburg, Tenn., Nov. 7.—Edward C. Brown, who was in jail here waiting trial, committed suicide last night by hanging himself in his cell. The dead man left a letter to Sheriff Ensley stating that he was not sorry for having killed Shaw, and that he would do the same thing over again, under similar circumstances. He accused Shaw of wrecking his home.

A Sure Thing.

It is said that nothing is sure except death and taxes, but that is not altogether true. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is a sure cure for all lung and throat troubles. Thousands testify to this. Mrs. C. B. Van Metre, of Shepherdstown, W. V., says: "I had a severe attack of Bronchitis and for a year tried everything I heard of, but got no relief. One bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery cured me absolutely." It is infallible for Croup, Whooping Cough, Grip, Pneumonia and Consumption. Try it. It is guaranteed by E. S. Leubsdorfer & Sons, Drugists. Trial bottles free. Regular sizes 50c and \$1.

The Best Liniment.

"Chamberlain's Pain Balm is considered the best liniment on the market," write Post & Bliss, of Georgia, Va. No other liniment will heal a cut or bruise so promptly. No other affords such quick relief from rheumatic pains. No other is so valuable for deep-seated pains like lame back and pains in the chest. Give this liniment a trial and become acquainted with its remarkable qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by Gibson & Timberman and W. F. Creighton & Co., druggists.

Today's Telegraphic News

Port Arthur Believed to Have Been Captured.

Rome, Nov. 7.—The Tokio correspondent of the Giornale di Roma wires that Port Arthur is regarded as taken in the Japanese capital. The Russians still hold four forts to the south of the town and the town itself is open to the Japanese on the northeast. The troops of the Mikado will not enter the town at present, but it is still under fire from the Liaotai mountain forts. All the besiegers' efforts, he adds, will now be directed to ward Golden Hill fortress.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 7.—Both General Kuropatkin's army and that of Field Marshal Oyama have now completed the fortification of their positions along the Snake river. At some points the fortifications are only a few hundred paces apart. The weather is dry and very cold.

Tokio, Nov. 7.—Imperial headquarters today issued a statement charging the Russian defenders at Port Arthur with misuse of Red Cross badges, and with maltreatment and killing of the wounded. A number of cases are cited.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 7.—Lieutenant General Sakharoff reports today as follows: "Sharp shooters on Friday under Lieut. Voortnikoff penetrated as far as the Japanese entrenchments in front of Hsueh-tai heights. They remained all day exchanging a fusillade with the Japanese. The concentrated Russian fire destroyed the village of Udeylatso, where the Japanese were taking shelter. Japanese attempts to damage the Russian masked guns were unsuccessful. Sunday night, the Russian sharpshooters harassed the enemy along the whole line. There was no engagement on Sunday."

Russia Causing Uneasiness.

Birmingham, Eng., Nov. 7.—The London correspondent of the Post learns that uneasiness remains in Ministerial circles owing to the possibility of the Baltic fleet getting into further trouble. There is also the prospect that the Russian Black Sea fleet will endeavor to pass through the Dardanelles, and add to the dangers of the situation. The international situation, says the correspondent, continues to be one of great delicacy. As a result the speech of Lord Lansdowne, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at the Guild Hall banquet on Wednesday next is awaited with some anxiety.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 7.—The government seems to be unable to come to a definite decision as to what route Admiral Rojestvensky shall take to the far East. Originally it was intended that he should go by way of the Cape of Good Hope. The necessary coaling arrangements for this route were completed. At Vigo, however, Rojestvensky received orders to go via Suez. When he reached Tangier, he received instructions to go via Cape Horn, whether he is now bound, via Madeira. When he reaches the latter port, there is now a possibility he will again be ordered to go round the Cape of Good Hope.

Paris, Nov. 7.—According to the Echo de Paris, the Czar has sent the following message to Admiral Rojestvensky:

"With all my heart, I am with you, and your dear squadron. I am certain the misunderstanding will soon be cleared up. The eyes of Russia are upon you. I am full of faith and hope," Rojestvensky replied in the following words: "The squadron is with a single heart at the foot of your majesty's throne."

The Election.

New York, Nov. 7.—National committeemen and others who have had to do with the direction of the national campaign, closed their desks at their respective headquarters today, and departed for their homes, leaving behind them the political atmosphere filled with roscate claims. Urey Woodson, secretary of the democratic nation, was the only one visible at the quarters today. All the others have for their homes, having completed work. Woodson said: "It's all over. We are going to win." Chairman Cortelyou of the republican national committee was at headquarters until late this morning. He had nothing to add to his statement made Saturday night, when he claimed all the doubtful states except possibly Maryland and Nevada.

The St. Louis Fair.

St. Louis, Nov. 7.—A varied programme of attractions has been arranged for the World's Fair this week, which will be known officially as Flower Show Week. The exhibits for this, the greatest floral exhibit ever held, will cover one acre of land, and will comprise an exhaustive collection of the choicest specimens of every flower. All the prominent growers of the country are to compete for the \$8,000 prize money, and medal awards. The prizes at the exhibition of southern range cattle, aggregate \$10,000.

Unknown Suicide.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Late yesterday afternoon the body of an unknown man was found in Victoria Park on the Canadian side of the river. It was evidently a case of suicide, as a revolver was clutched tightly in the fingers of the right hand, one chamber being empty. The body had been lying here for two or three weeks, as it was more or less decomposed. The clothes were of expensive material, and stylish in appearance. In the pockets was found \$2.70 in American money. The Canadian authorities are investigating.

Betting on the Election.

New York, Nov. 7.—Betting odds on Roosevelt's election changed slightly this morning on the curb, the early offers being 50 to 90 that he will win. Herck remained favorite in the gubernatorial race, in New York State, at 1,000 to 600, Charles H. Marshall, 2 Wall street, this morning, offered 5,000 to 2,500 that Roosevelt carries New York; 5,000 even that Roosevelt carries New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, and West Virginia; 5,000 even, or any part, that Roosevelt will get 300 or more electoral votes.

The total attendance last week at the World's Fair was 634,442.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Weather Tomorrow.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 7.—The following special bulletin regarding election weather probabilities was issued by the Washington Bureau today: "Fair weather and reasonable temperature is indicated for all parts of the United States tomorrow except some cloudiness and showers or snow flurries in parts of New York, northeast Pennsylvania and New England, and rain on the extreme north Pacific Coast."

Disastrous Flood in China

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 7.—Advices brought by the steamboat Tremont give details of a disastrous flood at Chang Chow, North Amoy, China. An enormous water shed and a heavy fall of rain flooded the river, causing the highest water known in three centuries. At Chang Chow 300 houses have been destroyed and many hundreds of people carried away in the flood.

Judge Parker.

Exopus, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The democratic presidential nominee, apparently unmolested by the near approach of the election, spent the night in his library and about his estate, paying little attention to politics. No further public utterances are expected from the nominee.

The New York Stock Market.

New York, Nov. 7.—A strong tone characterized the stock speculation from the opening. The developments over Sunday were without sensational influence or significance. The professional element continued to regard the result of the presidential election as assured and accepted the result as foreshadowing further advances. This was especially the case in the industrials. The strength of the market has continued at the opening of the second hour, and the trading element is looking with confidence to the maintenance of strength right to the eve of election.

Mr. Gorman's Speech.

The feature of the big democratic rally at the Lyric in Baltimore Saturday evening was the address made by Senator Gorman. With other topics, he discussed the reply issued by President Roosevelt and Judge Parker's charges in connection with the collection of campaign funds from the trusts. In referring to this, Senator Gorman said that Roosevelt did not deny the charges in toto. In following this assertion Mr. Gorman said that only four weeks ago a meeting was held in Wall street, in pursuance of the desires of Cornelius Bliss and Elihu Root, at the behest of the President, at which the trust question was to be considered. Among others who attended were Messrs. Mather, Harriman, Stillman, and Schiff, all trust magnates and deeply interested in trust subjects.

The President's attitude, according to Senator Gorman, was discussed and Mr. Bliss gave the assurance that the President had reached a period when he realized he did not know it all, nor was he any longer so strenuous that any fear need be entertained by the business interests. Upon their intimation that trusts would not be interfered with, these men agreed to finance his campaign. There was no need of passing the hat. Somebody winked both eyes, Senator Gorman said, and they accepted the situation.

A C

To the Editor of the
A gentleman
and who recd.
American which was sent
sons in the South as well as North
serves that in your issue of
mistake was made in the
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[The mistake was inadvertently made in an editorial in last Thursday's Gazette, and it is proper that the correction should be made in as public a manner as the charge was urged.]